WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1884.

Amusements To-day. Nuerican Institute—Excitation, Castan-The Beggar Student, SP. M. Halp's The aire The Worden Spoon. Tend *P. M. Liden Munee-Thomas. 11.4 M. to 11 P. M. Grand Opera Monose. Arrow the Continent, Tand *P. Moster & Min! * Concept. 120 P. M. Madion : quare Thentre -The Private Secretary, #20. Medion Square Landen - by Sons. Mile's Garden - The Serie Barrie, 2 and SP, M. Althon Condens the release of Larent States N. People's Dienter Notice States P. M.
Star Theatre II Travatore S.P. M.
That Is Theatre De lightester Lare S.P. M.
Theatre Combines Investigation S.P. M.
Tony Pagter's Density Wallack's I beater-Nils's First, S.P. H. 5th Avenue Theatre-Called Back. Fith P. M. 14th Mt. I bentre-Skipped by the Light of the Mo

Subscription by Mati-Post Paid. DAILY, Per Month DAILY, Per Year. SUNDAY, Per Year DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year WEEKLY, Per Year THE SUN, New York City.

All Against Cleveland.

The workingmen are opposed to GROVER CLEVELAND's election because they earnestly believe that he is their enemy and the friend of their oppressors.

Among the virtuous women of the country, the great majority are opposed to CLEVE-LAND's election because they cannot forgive his crimes against woman, or his keeping als infant son for a prolonged period in a poorhouse when he was perfectly able to support him in a different manner.

The enrnest religious men of the country tre against CLEVELAND because his mode and habits of life are hostile to all religious and moral principles, and because his election would be equivalent to teaching the young men of the country to take no thought of virtue or honor, but to follow blindly the impulse of every vicious instinct and then expect to be rewarded by promotion to the highest distinction and the greatest power in the gift of the American people.

Against such forces as these is it possible that the attempt to make GROVER CLEVE-LAND President can be successful?

Why Democrats Bolted in 1848, and What they Have to Bolt for Now.

Thirty-six years ago the Empire State was the pivot of the Presidential election, preeisely as it is to-day; and it was then lost by the Democracy, as it will be lost again, because the Democratic voters of New York were indignant at the course of the National Convention and rightfully resentful toward the candidate imposed upon them. Yet there are tenfold stronger reasons for rejecting CLEVELAND now than there were for bolting Cass in 1848. There is at least equal ground for believing that the nominee forced upon us would, if successful, use his power to persecute, humiliate, and ruin an important wing of the Democratic party in this State, while, however distasteful may have been the action of the Convention that selected Lawrs Cass, it was immeasurably less arbitrary and galling than that of the Convention at Chicago; and its nomince was a far greater, wiser, more trustworthy, and more reputable man.

The friends of James K. Polik, who dietated Cass's nomination, had justly been denounced by JAMES S. WADSWORTH as "the assassins of Shas Whigher;" and it is certain that the startling Barnburner revolt of 1848 was meant as a stern monition to the Democratic party that New York Democrats. whose votes decide a national election, have rights as well as duties, and that they cannot be harassed, betrayed, and outraged with impunity by the men they lift to office. Under the Pour Administration. a potent and honored element of our State Democracy had experienced the same contemptuous neglect and inequitable treatment which indepensable sections of the party have endured at the jealous and vindictive hands of GROVER CLEVELAND. The men who had been thus harshly and treacherously dealt with by the executive trustee of their rights and interests, refused to be made again the tools of their own destruction, declined to the a millstone, with their own hands, around their necks, and resolved. by wrenching New York from the Democratic column, to prove that the repugnant candidate was, as John Van Burker had described him, "powerful indeed for mischlef, but powerless for good."

Party organizations, like the individuals composing them, obey the instinct of selfpreservation, and it was in strict pursuance of nature's primal law that such distinguished and far-seeing leaders of the New York Democracy as Mantin Van Buren, SANFORD E. CHURCH, DEAN RICHMOND, and SAMUEL J. TILDEN joined hands to shut cut Cass from the Presidential office in 1848. The same impulse to avert the threatened annihilation of their well-carned power and influence by unfaithful stewards of their party, is as strong and as well warranted with many New York Demoerats te-day. It needs no recapitulation of familiar incidents to remind Democratic voters how severely and unjustly large and loyal sections of their party have suffered from the selfish, partial, intrusive, and revengeful course of GROVER CLEVE LAND. From his Governorship the victims of his spiteful interference and unfair diserimination can easily divine what his Presidency would be. They will put the knife to their own throats should they assist in arming him with far wider powers for mischief and betrayal.

But while the determined opposition of a formidable fraction of the New York Democracy to CLEVELAND's election, is quite as amply justified by its unpleasant experience of the nominee as was the resolute uprising of men like TILDEN against Cass, there are from other points of view incomparably better grounds for withholding Democratic votes at this time from the Democratic candidate. In the Baltimore Convention of 1848 no attempt was made to browbeat and gag a part of the New York delegation, nor were the protesting Barnburners met with the malignant insult that their rivals and oppressors were loved for the encintes that they had made Far from stifling the friends of SILAS WEIGHT, the Convention of 1848 offered them an equal voice with the Hunker contestants and after the Barnburners, rejecting thesterms, withdrew from the Convention. the Hunkers refused to vote at all, lest the party nominee should seem to be imposed upon New York by the will of a domestic faction. Compare the prudence, courtesy, and self restraint evinced at Baltimore with the insolent, high-handed conduct of CLEVELAND's backers at Chicago-with the insufferable

tyranny that, not content with shackling a

wing of the New York Democracy, ordered by a shameful mockery of comity and justice its votes to be recorded for the candidate whom it abhorred!

For another weighty reason New York

Democrats can justify hostility to GROVER CLEVELAND more easily than Mr. TILDEN and Mr. VAN BUREN could defend their refusal to support Lewis Cass. It could not be truthfully affirmed in 1848 that the Democratic candidate for the Presidency was mentally and morally unfit for that high office. The Baltimore Convention and not passed by the veteran commanders of the Democracy to choose for the marshal of its hosts a fellow whose congenial place would be with the sutlers and camp followers. We should degrade the memory of Cass, who had some elements of greatness, whose private life was stainless, and whose long public service at the Federal capital had given him a national reputation, o contrast him with a man like CLEVELAND. who became a bangman from choice and a Governor by accident, a dolt in intellect and a libertine in appetites, who dare not mingle with the people lest the people should find him out, and who has to be watched incessantly by his anxious overseers lest some unguarded utterance should reveal his emptiness or some debased indulgence provoke a shocking scandal.

1880 and 1881.

The canvass of 1850 was far advanced when Roscor Conkland changed its whole current by directing attention to the declaration of the Democratic platform in favor of "a tariff for revenue only."

Forthwith labor and capital both began to take a new interest in the campaign, and it soon became evident that GARFIELD would be elected President. HANCOCK was too heavily handicapped with the free trade plank which hot-headed enthusiasis had inserted in the platform of his party.

Even a State so loval to Democracy a New Jersey grew doubtful, and flually gave he party only a small plurality. Connecti wheeled into the Republican line, and New York gave GARRIELD a large majority Yet GARPIELD entered upon the canvis with a fearfully stained character. The cusmade out against BLAINE is not so black as that against GARFIULD was. GARFIELD had been guilty of bribe-taking, of lying, of perjury, of dissingulation, and treachers. Th Republican party, with such a candidate would surely have been benten, and badly beaten, but for that insune "tariff for reve

The popular fear of free trade made Gen Hancock's canvass hopeless so soon as pubthe attention was fastened on the subject Not even his military renown and spotless character could save him, and not even the sinister reputation of Garriero was sufficient to bring about his defeat. As the repsent to the White House; and as the representative of free trade, HANCOCK was sent

nue only" of the Democrats.

oack to Governor's Island. The Democrats dld not dare to defend the free trade atterance of their platform. They were thrown into confusion when their at tention was called to it for it had been adroitly slipped in without provoking the city many thousands of dollars." portance required. But the Democratic party was committed, and there was no es-Meantime the Republicans were able to

make an aggressive campaign for protection. They moved on unhindered by their Democratic opponents, who were not prepared to meet the issue, who had not expeet dit, who searcely knew that they had invited it. They were led blindfold to slaughter Are they not going to meet the same fat in 1884? It is true that the free traders were not able to eatch the party napping at Chi-

eago as they had done at Cincinnati. They had to be more reserved and more cautious. But they had succeeded in electing CARLISLE. Speaker, trampling on the supporters of RANDALL and of lariff doctrines to which the great mass of Democrats are devoted, and which command the convictions of works Ingmen generally.

response to Democratic sentiment, but at the York Econing Post, the leading champions of ce trade among American journals. CLEVE-LAND is a good enough Republican for us, say these Republican newspapers; and, besides, he suits their free trade designs.

It is true that they take good care not to press the free trade issue, for they well know that the great majority of the voters are against them there, but they have not changed their convictions or purposes. free trade journals they could not stay in the protectionist Republican party. They were its natural and bitter enemies, and if in their straits they went over to CLEVELAND, demanding his nomination at the hands of the Democratic managers, and pledging their ardent support, what does the alliance mean Why is it that among all our newspapers the ones which are working most strenuously for GROVER CLEVELAND are the free trade Times and the free trade Errning Post? Why is it that their disciples are pouring pecuniary contributions into the treasury of his managers?

Has the sentiment of the people in regard to the tariff changed since 1880? Is free trade stronger now than it was then? It seems to us that both of these questions must be answered in the negative. Must not CLEVELAND, then, encounter the fate of HANCOCK ?

A good enough Republican to suit Mr. CURTIS and Mr. SCHURZ is not likely to be elected by Democratic votes; and a good enough free trader to suit the Times and Eccuing Post is not likely to succeed in this protectionist country.

The Best Judiciary Ticket.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Eccning Post, having spoken well of the Tammany nominees for judicial offices, received a few days ago a letter from a person signing his name MARSHALL, in which he offered to make this bet:

Suppose you select five working lawyers who have he honor of your acquaintance and confidence, as t whose opinions on the subject you are not advised, and send a reporter to them with a requiest for a confidential misswert to this question: How many of the three je-dicial nominess of Tanimany Hall, in your judgment, cores the qualifications of intellect, learning, and tem

ment essential to a good Judge ? I the answer of a majority of those to whom you None, I think you ought to revise your judg ent. If the answer is 'One,' I will contribute \$50 to nny committee or organization for municipal improve-ment you may unme. If the answer is 'Two,' I will give #220, and if the answer is 'All,' \$-50."

The Econing Post picked out five lawyers, and sent Marshall's letter to them with the

How many of the three judicial nominees of Tan many Hail, in your judgment, possess the qualification of intellect, 'earning, and temperament essential to a good Judge ?

The five lawyers did not answer "One," or Two," or " All," or " None," but they trimmed around. A majority were in favor of retaining Judge Dary on the beach, but thought that while the other two candidates !

stand the judicial temperament, they failed in intellectual grasp. Now, of course, the opinion of five lawyers, however prominent, selected as was this Evening Post's advisory Board, is worth but little, for they might perchance all be Republicans, or County Democrats, or candidates themselves, or enemies of the men whose merits they

were asked to determine. The fact is that the nominations are excellent. They are better than any which will be made by either Republicans or County Democrats, and the three Tammany candidates should be elected as the nex-

Judges of the Court of Common Pleas. Judge Joseph F. Dally has occupied a sent on the Common Pleas bench for the last fourteen years, and has discharged his judicial duties to the satisfaction of the bar and the public. He is eareful and painstaking, and has steadily gained in intellectual growth. We have watched his conduct at nisi prins. and we think he makes an excellent trial Judge and has become a very good lawyer.

Judge RICHARD L. LARREMONE was in 1867 a member of the Constitutional Convention of this State. Subsequently, in 1870, he was elected a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. He is noted for his gentlemanly bearing and for his courteous treatment of the bar; and to this undoubtedly can be traced the attempt to disparage his intellectual qualities. Had he been a brusque, arbitrary man, his good manners would not have been taken as incompatible with intellectual power. The truth is that Judge LARRESTORE is a most conscientious man, that he has large and varied experience on the bench, and that he is a well-read and sound lawyer. It is, moreover, worthy of remark that during their fourteen years' incumbency no one has ever said a word against the honesty or integetty of Judge Dany and Judge LARRE-MORE. After so long and so honorable a period of service, to turn these gentlemen out would be gross injustice and contrary to every tenet of true civil service reform.

The third candidate, Mr. Hvon L. Conn. was an Assistant Cornoration Counsel under Mr. WILLIAM C. WHITNEY. He then argued the important Zhohowski assessment case in the Court of Appeals, where the decision in favor of his contention saved this city some millions of dollars. He is a gentleman of high character and of thoughtful tenfencies, and will make a good Judge. Certainly in point of intellect he will be found perfectly able to discharge all the duties devolving upon him.

The whole judiciary ticket is one of morit and we believe that practising lawyers generally, independent of party ties, will vote for Me-rs, Daly, Larremone, and Cole.

An Honest Alderman Will Make an Honest Mayor.

On Monday evening, after the nomination of the Hon, William R. Grace for Mayor resentative of protection. Garriend was at the so-called citizens' meeting, one of the landers of the movement was asked what Mr. GRACE had done when Mayor to entitle hin to seek the suffrages of the people once more. "The only noteworthy act which I can now remember," said the questioner, is that he attempted illegally to remove the Police Commissioners, and thereby cost the full discussion a declaration of such vast im- true," answered the Pharisce, "but he op

So when reduced to explicit statement we are asked to vote for Mr. GRACE simply and only because he opposed the Aldermen. If such be the platform, how much stronger i the position on that very issue of the Demo cratic candidate, Mr. Hront J. GRANT, in whose candidacy we feel a special interest, because The SUN was the first to call attention to his civic virtues in an article published on Aug. II. and entitled "An Honest Alderman." In speaking of his manly protest against giving away the Broadway railroad franchise we then said; "This was the voice of an honest man vigilant in behalf of the interests of the city and the tax-

noble stand then taken by Mr. Green. At the Grack meeting Mr. FREDERIC P. Cor-DERET said of Mr. GRANT: "He loss done one his mind was made up on this questi More than that, the Chicago Convention | honest act, it is true, but a man is not to be nominated a candidate for President not in | made Mayor for one honest net." There is nothing in such an argument as that, for demand of free trade Republicans. By put- one honest act or noble deed may be as true ting un ULIVELAND they bargained for the an indication of character as the routine of support of the New York Times and the New | a lifetime. The Partadines to-day are proader of their ancestor who refused the bribe of Major Annua, than if he had served throughout our Revolutionary struggle.

"If he Mr. GRANT can brave the influ ences that floated him to the chair, if he is elected," said Mr. Coupeur on Monday, "he is more than an angel." Of course this is mere campaign talk, for with equal justice it might be said that the Coupenr influence would absolutely control his client, the Hon WILLIAM R. GRACE, if elected, or his intimate friend, Mr. EDWARD PATTERSON, if Lominated for the Court of Common Pleas.

Allen G. Thurman.

It is now plain that Mr. THURMAN would have been the strongest possible candidate for the Democratic party.

Before the Chicago Convention the was entertained that the nomination of any Oblo candidate would be dangerous, because the whole national contest would then be made to turn upon the result of the October election in that State. But, as we have now seen, all the resources of both parties have been employed in Ohio, and the result of the October election is fatal to the odious and incompetent candidate of the Democracy. All that was dreaded from taking an Ohio caudidate has been endured without any of the advantages that might have been found under the leadership of a competent and popu-

inr Ohlo statesman. Had Mr. THURNAN been nominated he would have carried Ohlo in spite of all local "sions; and in earrying Ohio he would have settled the question in favor of the De mocracy, which is now settled against them.

The Hon, WILLIAM R. MORRISON of Hilmois is again a candidate for Congress, and our esteemed contemporary the Globe-Democrat, Republican journal of St. Louis, makes the following remark about his candidacy:

"But, Mossison should be made to read his fate in th fate which befull FRANK HUGO on Tuesday Inst." We have no accurate information as to Col.

Moraison's prospects in November, but even if they pointed to certain defeat, that fact wouldn't abate a jot of his convictions or make him one whit less in love with the cold and philosophical beauty of free trade. Through his devotion to that divinity last winter he was ready, in conjunction with a number of other enthusiasts, to sacrifice power, usefulness, reform everything, including the chances of Demo cratic success; and, if need be, he is just as ready to sacrifice himself now in the same cause. This is a great year for sacrifices.

That Military-Political Parade.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I read a communication from a member of the Twent) third Regiment about members of the National (mard who ob ect to parading for a campaign show. The order has raised a breeze in our regiment also (Forty seventh We also of the rank and file, view it in the same light as our comrades of the Twent; third, and it is the cause of considerable electroscin. There is a terrible his against it. Is will do fire or Gieveland more harm than good. Please meet this, and oblice a majority of the rank and file of the Ferry evaluation fluctures.

Becomment, Oct. 21.

THE IRISH FORM AGAINST CLEVELAND. Mis Action Explained by the Chairman of An Intelligent Review of the Stinution-Free

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The recent election in Ohio clearly indicates that the patriotism of our citizens of Irish birth can be relied upon to defeat Cleveland and free

trade in November.
There are about 130,000 voters of Irish birth in the State of New York. These men were driven from their native soil by the oppressions practised under the laws of England. They all know how ruthlessly England stamped out the manufacturing industry of Ireland. They know from bitter experience the hard-hips of workingmen's lives in a strictly agricultural country. They know that any commercial policy England urges another country to adopt inevitably injures that country, if it is sufficiently weak to adopt it. These men fied from English oppression, from English injustice, from English selfishness, and from diretti pov-erty, created by English laws. In the land of their adoption they have found fair wages equal rights, and a welcome. And, above all they found a prosperity based on a protective tariff that effectually shuts English-made goods out of our market.

The free trade Democrats asserted that the

voters of Irish birth were so ignorant, so unpartiotic, so subservient to the Democratic party that they would vote as their lenders directed. We were assured that there was no danger of their boiling; that they would vote to establish the supremacy of England in America by establishing free trade, vote to lower their warressons to further English interests. In vain did many intelligent Democrats beseech the free trade wing of their party not to bunder fatally, not to throw away a sure thing by adopting a party policy that would surely alienate all the voters of Irish blood who stood in the Democratic ranks. In vain did these men assure the free traders that though the Irish were good Democrats, they were better Americans, and that they would not support a party whose policy threatened to injure American in terests. The views of those men of proved political sagacity were ignored. They were co temptuously sent to the rear. They were told ship of the Democratic party was assumed by poorly compared politicians, who did not understand the temper of the North, and who pronounced for free trade. They elected Carlisle for Speaker of the House. His election indicated that the policy of the Democracy was to advance English interests at the expense of American workingmen. From that hour the detection of voters of Irish birth from the Demperatic ranks has been continuous.

The election held in Ohio tast Tue-day proves that the number of Irish voters who are voting with the Republicans against free trade is so large that it more than counterbalances the loss the Republican party has sustained by the desertion of the Independents and Prohibitionists, and it clearly indicates that New York is

lost to the Domocrats.

The sturdy, tenucious Irish votors, who have never flinched in political battle, and who have followed their political leaders with devoted toyalty through ill-conceived and disastrons campaigns, have refused to follow their officer into an ambuscade cunningly prepared by their hereditary enemies for the purpose of de stroying the manufacturing industry of America. Their political wisdom has probably saved our manufacturing industry from destruction. They are valuable and patriotic citizens. They deserve well of the republic. FRANK WILKESON.

The Adirondack Survey-An Explanation. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The article in Tue Sex of the 20th referring to Gov. Clere-land's attitude toward the Adiognatick survey requires correction. The material points are these. I did no submit a financial "settinate of the amount necessary to carry on the survey for the flavoid sear," nor dold I labor with thin "to have him recommend the appropriation." Rady in December list the Governor, through the neutl formal letter from his private secretary, requested in proper for reference in his simual message A special report was accordingly transmitted posed to the further proscention of what is known as the State survey, which is conducted under the Presi Adirondack survey. I then laid before the Governor facts to show the newsesty for the surveys under my superint-nibence, and explained the completed condition of the "laid lines," or boundaries of the State lands. which rendered it impossible to complete necurate impo-Subsequently the preparation and the sopervision

he publication of the text of my report to the Logisia here on the energy of the State lands required after tion and the only other conversations of important that I had with the Governor related to the mostlon of the preservation of the Adirondark ferests

cryes-I differ very positively and radically from took in for the extension of the work, our have I ave tated that I expected the State to reimburse me the pense of the survey now in progress. ALLANY, Oct. 20, 1884.

A Few Questions Answered. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sire Will you

nit one who has always read Tuz Sus to ask you s rw plain questions? I bave always been a Democrat, and hope to die one Ehave great respect for your political opinion, and would like to have you answer the following questions

I. Has Grover Cleveland ever done musthing for the II. Has be ever shown any great degree of statesman ship! If so in what metance? He had not

III. What is the reason that such men as Randall, Ray-rd, Thurman, and other old and tried statesmen are brown overboard to make room for a man who seems to have so little to recommend him politically or morally? The only reason is that the Republican botters wanted him IV. Is not James G. Blains a man better fitted for the flice of President than this Grover Cleveland, whose hief merit seems to be that he is acceptable to a certain iement of disgraphed Republicans: | He is. | V. Has not one of these men gut to be elected, as the V. Has not one of these man got to be natter stands at present? * **toporen*/p.;

VI. Which of these two mea would you advise a ma be vote for who wishes to see the best man selected for

VII. Is there not a stain over Cleveland's moral char acter that would make his election an everlasting dia grace to the people of the United States? | There is: | VIII. Is there any speech, or letter, or message, or document of any description in existence that shows any reason why he should occupy the chair occupied by lefterson, Jackson, Lincoln, and that properly belonged to Samuel J. Tilden ! Not one! IX. Is it not a notorious fact that he has ignored the

vishes of the people on several occasions since he has een Govarnor of \$115 State t | Hr haz.|
X. Itas he not tried to shield himself by adding insult o mjury in regard to the woman he wronged t [Fee.] XI. Has he not shown himself devoid of all the princi

des for which the Democratic party have con XII. Has he not shown himself to be the tool of some of the worst monopolles in the State: | He has | XIII | Has he done anything in the interest of the peo-ple since he became Governor? | History have all been in

ing of Mr. Wm. B. Fisch of Kingston on Eleventh ave nue, near Seventy second street, on Friday, was, an doubt, accidental. Somebody is practizing with a rish MIV. Who would you advise a Democrat to vote for who wishes to see the prophecy of The Syx fulfilled regard to Cleveland being besten-Blaine or Butler? should like to vote for B. F. Butler, but I think in ca doubt, accidental. Someword is practising with a ride or a pistol in that neighborhood. On Sunday hast at 12:14 I was walking north from the corner of seventy second street and Riverside Drive. I hard banging (loss stota) which sounded as from a rifle, from the direction auth of Seventy-second street and Riverside Drive. I fancied at first that I was the sharp puff from the steam valves of the becomplices on the track below, but I wanted, and the second and third shots satisfied me that the better was from shooting. Cleveland is such a man as you say he is, Lowe a duty to my country that requires me to vote where it will do the out toward defeating him. We thatt pote for But emearthy Democratic condidate. Those who regard the ternal of Circeland at the supermeduly will rate for Busine An answer to each of these questions will greatly oblige me and several of my friends who are in the dark. With many thanks for the light already given by To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : In THE

The Sex on this subject allow me to sign myself Rous, N. Y., Oct. 20.

Will Not March or Vote for Cleveland. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sur: It is a cat shame that the First and Second Division o show himself in public where he will not have to make a speach. Nearly all members of the Nation. make a speech. Nearly all members of the National Guard think it is a political dodge, and the Democratic members of the company I belong to continually faunt the Republicane by saving that we must turn out for that vile man throver Cleveland.

I for one will not turn out, and I will get square for the Schnel will have to pay by doing a groud by worth of work against electing Grover Cleveland President.

STAFF LITTLE'S FIGHT.

The same of the sa

GEN. PARSONS DESCUERED.

the Maryland State Central Committee.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 21. Samuel C. Appleby,

Chairman of the State Central Committee of

the People's party, said to-night that in Ma;

last a Convention was called in Baltimore by O. N. Bryan, Gen. W. H. Parsons, Lee Craudal

of Washington City, and another man. Parsons was made Chairman, and it was upon this

responsibility that he went to New York to

arrange the business matters of the compaign,

without the knowledge of the thousands of Butter sympathizers throughout Maryland.

"It was upon this responsibility that he also

pretended to try to get a fusion with the Re-

publican State Central Committee here, but

Mr. Millikin, the Chairman of that body, de-

clined to deal further with him. Parsons had

picked himself out for a place on the electoral

ticket. He kindly allowed Mr. Bryan to sit

next him, and then he cast about for a commor

inquiries about town as to the capabilities of my self and two other gentlemen, the understand

ing being that we were to have three electors

and the Republicans eight. Here is where the

hitch came in. This adventurer went to New

CHARGES AGAINST COL. DUDLEY.

A Denial that Ohio and Indiana Voters were

Washington, Oct. 21.—On Oct. 11 Mr. Ever-

att P. Wheeler, as counsel for the Civil Service Reform Association, wrote to President Arthur

saying that the business of the Pension Bureau

was very much in arrears; that Col. W. W. Dud-

ley. Commissioner of Pensions, was absent

from his post, engaged in conducting the can-

vass of the Republican party in Ohio, to the on

tire neglect of his official duties, and that it

was publicly stated and not denied that he had

given orders that applications for pensions

filed by voters residing in Ohio and Indiana be

taken up out of the order of filing and have a

taken up out of the order of filing and have a preference in their examination over those filed by persons residing in many of the other States. Mr. Wheeler asked for an immediate examination of those charges, and also asked the President to direct, if any such orders had been given, that they be revoked.

The communication was referred by Acting Secretary Jossyn to U. P. G. Clark. Acting Commissioner of Pensions, who to-day made a report, in which he says:

During the absence of the Commissioner of Pensions

port, in which he says:
During the absence of the Commissioner of Pensions to precedence of selion has been given in petision cases to those residing either in this or Indiana, it, in fact, for any players, in this the acceptance of the Necler's sixtenent, you have I received from Col. Dudley, either hear the departure from the tay or during his absence, any undersoon mornators relating to this an ject. I am not aware not have all my recent to be lieve, that may specific materialisms to away of the substitutes at the collections to be substituted as a first commissioner of Tensions where have been given by the commissioner of Tensions.

Mr. Clark adds to his report some extracts rom the official records of the Pension Bureau

MR. ROOSEVELT EXPLAINS.

Ha Says the Remarks to Made After Staine's

Nomination Have Been Garbled.

Boston, Oct. 21.-Mr. Theodore Rossevelt

I have just this moment been a letter to the New York

Trees from Mr. Horace White which purports to be a

private conversation with me held five months ago a

stances I should not deem it necessary to take any no tice of the publication of such a conversation, nor shall

I now comment upon the propriety of the act. Bu

when the alleged conversation is so garbled that I ut terly fail to recognize only own words, I feel obliged to

when the alleged conversation is so garlied that I it iterly fail to reconstruction on wards, I feel obliged to make a brief reply.

At midming, two hours after the Convention had adjourned, when I was savagely indignant at our defeat, and heated and excited with the sharpness of the string gle I certainly fell birtoric singly at the result, and so expressed invised in private conversation to two or three gentlemen, such as tabout ledge. Andrew I. White, and forace white. But I faily realized that I did not wish to commit myself in the excitement of the moment, and, herefore, positively refused to sav anything in middle or to any newspaper until I had carefully considered the matter. I did not accretion considered the matter, I did not advise what course the trust should pursue. Nor did I use the words Mr. White articulars to me, nor anything like thom. I knew that the action of the fraction taper, would be guided by different principles which professed the an independent and not a Republican taper, would be guided by different principles. In conclusion allow no to any that the only reason I used Mr. White's name in my Browklyn speech was because I wished to show that I did not appropriately the attacks my Republican friends had made upon the modes of the Independents, and I instanced Mr. Schrieg were a sufficient generative of the good faith with which they acted. I am sorry on Mr. White's own account that los should have termitted himself to take such not one the There.

Robinson's Vote Settles Ohlo's Plurality Bets

Many letters have been received by THE SUS

asking how bets on the Republican plurality in Ohio are to be decided, in view of the fact that cartain candi

do be decided, in view of the fact list certain candi-dates on the tuket received a higher vine than was poiled by the candidate for Secretary of State.

"Buts on State majorities," and Lieut. Bruce of the Fair, Fedit and Fairs, yesterday, "are always decided, by aporting custom, by the vole received by the head of the ticket, irrespective of the vole cast for any of the other candidates. In Ohio, therefore, the vole received by Robinson is the one that decides all bets on the Re-tain of the control of the control of the consideration un-less it was specifically betted on.

No Politics on the Bridge.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sec: In your

asue of to-day G B. McClosky states that he has been oformed that the employees of the Brooklyn Bridge

interinct that the employees of the Brooklyn Bridge have been induced to purchase uniforms, &o. and asks if it is right to have the price deducted from their pay. I would say that no political assessments of any kind are permitted on the bridge employees, and as a couse-quence no money has been or will be deducted from their pay for such purposes.

By inserting the above you will correct an errougous and mischievous statement.

Endockys, Oct. 20. Chief Engineer and Sup't.

Who Shot Mr. Fitch !

To THE EUTOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The shoot

John Clark's Sister.

TO THE LIBITUR OF THE SOURCE AND THE

It Belongs to Prussin.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : Inform me whether the city of Hamburg is a republic.

The Lesson in Pulities.

traight ticket.

Herier-But you can't—
Hard Mar I can't stouach Blaine
Heeler-You've got it down tine. Now go and stand
the news stand on the elevated railroad and tail at
every body who down't carry a club.

'upit-I have always been a Republican and voted the

Heeler to Pupil-You have always-

midnight in a Chicago hotel. Under ordinary

has written to the Journal, saying:

to tear out his statement.

workingman to take the third place, making

Lawyer Vredenbergh Numbented Against him and Thomas G. Chattle.

FREEHOLD, Oct. 21.-Six years ago there was a normal Democratic majority of 2,000 in Monmouth county. George W. Patterson was nominated for the State Senate by the Convention of that party. Some Democrats who objected to Patterson nominated Judge Beekman as an independent candidate, the Republicans endorsed the nomination, and the Judge was elected by a handsome majority. Patterson registered solemn oaths that there should never be another Democratic Senator until he was the man. Three years ago, when Judge Beekman's term expired. Patterson again ob-

tained the Democratic nomination. The Republicans nominated John S. Applegate, and elected him with the help of the In dependent Democrats. In both these camdependent Democrats. In both these campaigns the Democratic bolters were led by Staff Little, clerk of the Court of Chancery, and a leader in the so-called "State House Ring" that controlled the State Democracy, Mr. Little retired from his clerkship and accepted the receivership of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, of which he is now President. Three weeks ago he was nominated for the State Senate by the Democrats over Thomns G. Chattle. Chattle accepted a Probibition nomination and set out as an independent candidate, and was joined by the Patierson faction on masse.

hitch came in. This adventurer went to New York and tried to get grease from the managers of the campaign in New York. Here is where he says the found Butler to be a fraud and swinder. But he kept the whole thing to himself and did not notify either Mr. Swinton of Sermon's Paper, or Dr. Hopkins of the Sentry, either of whom would learnessly expose such a hot as Parsons claims to have discovered, to say nothing of Geo. O. Jones.

"In the mean time we workingmen of Baltimore went steadily to work and formed our Central Butler Club, got together an excellent Executive Committee, consisting of one member from each ward in Baltimore, and, as soon as we had got additions from the counties, we recoived ourselves into a State Central Committee. I am Chairman of that committee. We then negotiated with the Bepublicans, by whom we were accepted as authoritative each nomination and set out as an interested and can idiato, and was joined by the Patterson faction en masse.

The Republicans met here to-day and nominated William H. Vredenbergh of this place for the Senate. He is a profininent haver, but exsenator Little's friends say that they have the guarantee of enough liepublican votes to elect him (Little') in return for his aid to the Republicans in the last two contests.

As the situation now stands there is a regular Democratic nomines sacking election by Republican votes, an independent candidate receiving the regular Democratic support, and a Republican candidate hoping for Democratic votes enough to elect him. This general broaking up of parry lines is having a disastrous effect upon the Cleveinnd canvass in the county. Little's friends will trade off the national and Congress tickets to secure his election, especially as it is pretty well understood that Gov. Abbert and National Committeeman Miles Ross, who have themselves tasted the bitterness of Mr. Little's political independence, have joined the combination against him. committee. I am Chairman of that committee. We then negotiated with the Republicans, by whom we were accepted as authoritative oersons. While these negotiations were pending we came to the conclusion that Parsons needed watching. We all concluded that he was trying to delay us so that our fusion idea would fall through.

At last Persons returned; sent for me, told me the tile about Gen. Butler, and said he was going to set himself right before the nation. Not thinking that the nation cared a continental for this crank, we did not wastelime on him, but I notified Mr. William A. Fowler by ister that some startling things would come out in Crandali's National Vice on the Sainaday following. They came. It was not until our alleged Ballimore labor paper jubilshed Parsons a stuff that the other Ballimore papers noticed the matter. At the Central Club on Oct. 13 Parsons appeared and commenced a speech, in which he rapidly approached a Cleveland percention.

He was stopped, when endurance caused to be a virtue, and Mr. McNamarn, our Secretary, and myself cave him such a tongue lashing use he probably never had before. I taking the ground that he was a Cleveland emissary charged him with being such, because he had offered to pay the travelling expenses of the State Greenback Chairmen of Florida, Louisisna, North Carolina and other States it they would come to Washington to hear bis great expose. Parsons did not represent anybody but himself in New York, and anything done by him to behalf of members of the People's party in this State would have been entirely utual-thorized. The managers did rightly in firing him out, minus the cash."

DISPOSING OF PARSONS.

The State Committee of the People's Party in Marriand Heard From.

The scenes at 10 Union square yesterday were a repetition of those which have been observable any time during the last week. The principal topic of conversation among visitors was the recent brace of letters from Gen. Parsons of Baltimore. But so far as their effect upon the Popule's party is concerned, it is apparent that they amount to nothing. The broadside of hot shot poured into the Baltimorean by Mr. W. A. Fowier is regarded as having scuttled his craft, and it is understood having scuttled his craft, and it is understood that there is more reserved, to be used when occasion makes it necessary. A number of letters have been received from Baltimore, which describe Gen. Parsons as a man who, politically, is not to be trusted. One of them states that the Greechack Convention, by which he was elected State Chairman, was composed of only four members. The following telegram from the only recognized authority on the subject in Maryland was received yesterday morning at the Butler headquarters in this city:

Gen S. F. Burnes: The authorized managers of your

quartors in this city: Grs. B. F. Burks. The authorized managers of your campuign in Maryland have every confidence in you, and knowing of Parson's purpose before it became public, they had accelered their fully in your East. C. Arrieny. Chairman State Central Committee of Maryland.

BUBBIES.

Getting Himself Into Condition. A young indy visitor called at a Fifth avenue

esidence in the absence of the family.
As she turned to go unearthly sounds, issued from the What in the world is that?" she asked of the servant

while in the world is that? All all and of the servant with half opened the discrete.

That a poor Willyum, mum.

What's the matter with him? Is he crary?

No, think 'ye sas, Willyum is the bail footman, num, and has to riven from that the wail sell day in this toolooks Sience, an very thry in to his naryous sye in it is undate, num. So whin here of day me the family is out, he ristinges his naryon to a marsial containing a granting and yellin, minn.

A Grave doke. "I see that the cholera has finally reached this country," remarked an undertaker's wife to her

hustand.
"Not you don't say so!" he exclaimed with great interest. "Where has it started?"
"In Illinois. It's hog cholers."
"In Illinois. It's hog cholers."
This little lock so annoyed the undertaker that he sat as still as a corpse all the rest of the evening.

Taking Care of the Sick.

"Oh. dear," sighed a farmer's wife wearily

Greater Value Received. A minister's wife said to her husband: It seems unjust that a lawyer should receiv

I seems injure that a lawyer should receive one hundred dollars or more for obtaining a diverse, while you often do not get more than two dollars for performing a marriage ceremons."

"It does seem a little unjust," the good man assented middy. "but still, no the case of the lawyer, the value received is a good deal greater."

What his Business Was.

"Will you want a sample room, sir?" asked a hotel cirk of a guest who had just registered.

"No, sir," was the pompous rouly. "I am a lawyer, air, not a dramoner. I am not selling merchandise. I am selling brains."

"Alt I see," said the cirk. "Of course you don't want a sample from when you don't carry any samples."

From the Marshall Messen,

An old Texan being asked by a stranger to describe a norther said:

Titled you what it is, stranger, a norther puts in the quickest work of anything you ever saw. You see that the desease theres pointing to a heatiful liske about a management of the said was as warm almost energy of the said of said of the said was as warm almost energy of the said of said of the An old Texan being asked by a stranger to

Girls in Ond Stockings.

From the Philadelphia Times

From the Philadelphia Times.

"Scarlet stockings? Yes, they're all the go," said a Chestaut street hosiery dealer yesterday. But that ien't the latest craze, by any means."

"What is the latest fashion than?"

"Why, on Saturday morning I had three young lady customers who came in and bought three pair of red and three pair of black hose. I was somewhat surprised and asked the object. In each case I was told that it was not considered the proper caper to wear two red stockings now any more than it is to wear two black ones."

"Well, what on earth were they going to do?"

"Well, what on earth were they going to do?"

"Well, what on earth were they going to do?"

"We go not of each kind-a scrilet stocking on one foot and a black one on the other. It's a fact, I assure you, And the fashion is goining ground, for this morning I have had several more customers on the same errand, lilack and red you know, are Striking and at the same time becoming contrasts."

An Appropriate Hymn. From the Christian Standard

At a recent Sunday achool meeting in Chica-ge a long-winded ciergyman consumed too much of the time with a wordy address. When he sat down the leader of the meeting unwittingly amounced the hyun-tegiming, "Halledjaht" us done:

A Mighty Hunter. From the Grangeville Advertise

A Wiarton amateur, after firing at and miss ing a deer three times, threw his \$75 ride at the fixen animal, and broke it. The Bury of the Hour.

No party name or party cry Can make the instant duty less

We will not brook unworthi Let those who brought it bear the blame No libertine, no dull brained dolt The people's chosen chief shall be To Vice we will not bend the knee

Or forge for conscience chain and bolt We will not raise to honor's sent A man unfeeling, ignorant, coarse. To whom is poisoned that pure source

Whence hearts are clean and homes are sweet. The love of sister, daughter, wife, Dear ties and sacred duties urge

Their clear eyes sterner grown, to scourge The broken faith, the shameless life. And thou, poor, wronged Democracy

Strength once and glory of the land. Forgive us: from the spoiler's hand We do but seek to set thes free.

The worry of a constant cough and the sorrness image which generally accompanies it are both remedi by br. Jayne's Expectorant.—Adv. Mr. Cleveland ears if it wasn't for Jingo he surely be sected. - Ads

TALKS WITH WORKINGMEN.

They Will Vote Agulast Reduction of Wages

The Sux told yesterday what some of the workingmen in the foundry of Boach's tron works thought of Cleveland. There are twelve hundred men employed in the other departments of the works. Patrick Madden is the foreman of the coppersmith shop. He said: We don't want any free trade in these shops and you can talk to any of the men you please and you will find there is precious little of it among them. The Democratic House of Rep-

resentatives elected a Speaker on the free trade issue, and tried to pass a free trade bill. We know that free trade means the cutting down of wages, and that's why Cleveland doesn't get our votes." There were a dozen other men, some Republicans and some Democrats, in the coppersmith shop, and all talked the same way. "We are against free trade," they said. Andrew Pier

said: "If I vote, you can bet I won't vote for Cleveland. A man who hasn't sense enough to

said: "If I vote, you can bet I won't vote for Cleveland. A man who hasn't sense enough to hold on to his hand isn't fit to vote."

Arthur O'Keefe said: "I have always made enough to support my wife and family. Now, do you think I would be such a fool as to vote to brink myself back where I started from in Ireland? I used to work there for thirty-two shillings a week-n little over a dollar a day-and that was the salary they paid a skilled mechanic under the blessings of free trade. Now I am making \$3. I shall vote to keep wages where they are."

Henry McCullagh, foreman of the machine shop, remarked: "It is a good thing to see a big newspaper giving workingmen a chance to toll each other what they think. There are 300 men in this shop, and there are pretty nearly as many votes that Cleveland won't get. Democrats and Republicans have made up their minds to vote either for Baine or Butter, and most of them seem to be going for Butter. There are three over there working together, all Democrats, and all against Cleveland."

In the machine shop up stairs long lines of lathes and planting machines stretched in every direction. The first man on the line was John Butler. No free trade for me," he said, "and no Cleveland either. I have got three sons old enough to vote, and, thank God, all four of us will help keep Cleveland from getting into power."

C. W. Burkanderwas next. He said he was A

no Cleveland either. I have got three sons old enough to vote, and, thank God, all four of us will help keep Cleveland from getting into power."

C. W. Burkanderwas next. He said he was a Swede, and hadn't studied much about politics, but he know that the Democratic party was for free trade and low wages, and his vote would go against Cleveland.

Then came H. E. Dyott, who said the same thing, and after him Samuel Shipway. He said he had been working at a lathe for twenty-two years. He added: 'I have seen a good many elections, but this is the scrubblest lot of candidates I ever saw put up. The only decent man among them is Ion Butler. He is not a thief nor a free trader, and he is the man I will yote for.'

Jam's Looney said; 'I am not going to vote for Cleveland. I don't want to vote for Blaine, but Butler is about my size. There are dozens and dozens of men in this room who are going to do the same thing, and if you will go around you will find them.'

The reporter found many others of whom those quoted are full resamples. Steward G. B. Gourlay thought as did most of his men. In the pattern shop all of the men spoke against free trade, and Josiah Pense. Foreman, said that Butler and Cleveland and everybody else would be surprised to find how many men were going to vote the People's tleket. He added; "Everybody knows that Cleveland is no friend of the workingmen, and has always used the power which they gave him to Injure them and curry favor with monopolists."

Daniel Quinn is the foreman of the boiler blacksmith shop. "I was a delegate to the Tammany Hall General Committee," said he, but I wouldn't vote to endorse Cleveland, and when Tammany Hall did so, or pretended to do so, I resigned as a member of the erganization, and now I will vote for James G. Blaine, I don't want Cleveland in the second place, because he is a free trader, and in the second place, because he is a free trader, and in the second place, because he is a free trader, and in the second place, because he is a free trader, and in the secon

The sign read:

FIRSTERST ARREW JACKSON AGAINST PREK TRADE
We have been too long subject to the policy of British
merchants. It is time we should become a little more
Americanized, and instead of feeding pumpers and later
ers of Kingiani, feed our own people; or sise, in a short
time, by continuing our present (free trade) policy, we
shall be rendered pumpers ourselves.

Another Jackson.

SUNDERIMA.

The report of the Agent-General of Immigration in Fiji shows that, out of 7,137 Polynosians introduced into the Fiji Islands from the Western Paciffe, 1.27) have died in four years.

-The Spanish Ministry is so highly incensed at Sefor Castelar's provincial campaign in Bis-cay that it has actually forbible the police to permit any public manifestations or scenades, and people bave been accested for shouting "Long life to Castelar."

-Journalism is in a flourishing condition in the little kingdom of Greece. At this moment there are 122 printing houses, which produce annually about Lowed different works. Nearly every village has its news ... The correspondent of a London paper al-

lides to the terrible dearth of milk in many districts. All is sent up to London and the poor can get none. In one vilinge in southwest England milk not long ago was only sold on the production of a medical certificate as to -The eminent botanist De Candolle gave

the age of an elm at 135 years. The ages of some paints have been set down at from 600 to 760 years, that of an olive tree at 750 years, of a plane tree at 720, of a cedar at 800, of an oak at 1.500, of a yew at 2,880, of atta odium at 4,080, and of a backab tree at 5,000. -L'Etoile Belge says that the Society of Jesus includes a number of laymen, known as "Jesuits of the short robe," whose business it is to do the work of

the society in civil life. Or this number are four out of seven members of the present Cabinet. They are aftiinted to the society, and have taker, the oath imposed by ... The Laucet says it is sheer wantonness to throw away game because it happens to be a little 'high." It will generally suffice to cleanse the game

and wipe it quite dry with soft cloths, rubbing a little salt into the worst parts. "Game which is simply 'high,' without being putrid," says the writer, "is particularly casy of digestion, and of great value to invalida. -The correspondence between the late Lord Lytton and his wife, extracts from which were published in Tux Fus of Sunday was for some tithe possession of the late Chevaller Wikoff, who brought the letters to this country on his last visit here. He endeavored, it is said, to dispose of them to the present

Earl, but the latter declined to give a farthing for then -The weavers of Inverness have worked a beautiful Highland plate for Mr. Gladstone, as a me-morial of his recent progress through Scotland. It was forwarded to Hawarden with the following lines: This plaid will keep you warm, Willie! You'd catch no colds nor chills By wearing this momento From the weavers of Holm Milis.

-Capt. Kostowitz, the Russian aeronaut, is quite confident that he has solved the problem of steering a balloon which is being constructed at St. Pe tersburg. It is of the shape of a large cigar, driven by a screw, but it is also provided with sails. The inventor calculates that bis air ship will be able to make 160 miles an hour with an equipage of 16 men, 10,000 pounds bal-last and an engine of 50 horse power. The whole balloon, with its appurtenances, will be 200 feet long and 60 feet high, and will probably make its first excursion from

St. Petersburg in a few weeks. -The finest sport in Ceylon is elk hunting on the hills, which are 5,000 to 7,000 feet above the sea level. The bounds are a mixed pack, comprising four or five couple of English fox bounds, three couple of mixed shreed, and some " seizers," viz., a thoroughbred Scotch decribered, a strong greybound, perhaps a kangare-hound, and crosses of these breeds with mastiff and bloodhound. After an elk has been found the run is very fa-t, and it is generally impossible to keep near up with the bounds. trees tonally one of these is enapped up by a leopard lurking on the hillside. When at last the elk comes to buy, it is generally in a strong flowing watercourse, and the seizers then rush in, aided by the hunting men, whose only weapon appears to be the kuife, with which the quarry is stabled as he faces his four-legged fore. The cik weighs sometimes as much as 28 stone clear, and is a pleasant reward for a run which

lasts usually two hours or more. -Dr. Emil Holub, whose large collections in the natural history and ethnography of Africa have en-riched the museums of Austria, is now carrying out a very large scheme of exploration. He left Cape Colony recently intending to cross the continent from south to north. He expects to be gone three years. He hopes to ross the water parting between the Congo and Zambes. Rivers, a region of which little is known, to trace the sources of the Congo River in the country that Living stone a one has visited, to solve the problem of the destination of the river Wells. In which, however, Dr. Junes. may anticipate him, and to push north either throng: Darfur or Wadai. In 1872 Dr. Holue vainly applied to several scientific bodies to send him to Africa. Hefinal started on his own account, reached Port Klizabeth with \$15 in his pocket, practised medicine in the diamon fields, and spont his carpings and two years and a ha-of time in explorations which were so remarks fruitful that the Vienna tiengraphical Society and other bodies raised, last winter, \$25,000 to quable him to can't out his present suter; rise.